

THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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FRIDAY MORNING
DECEMBER 22, 1916.

THE ADVERTISER'S SEMI-WEEKLY

The Tyranny of Labor

MURDER and arson are the weapons being used by the "I. W. W." in Australia to enforce their demands for higher wages and shorter hours. Letters received from Sydney by the latest mail state that the coal strikes still continue. In consequence the electric light and gas plants have closed and the city is unlighted at night. Strict orders have been issued restricting the use of coal for household purposes, the government taking the entire output of some of the mines for merchant and war vessels, and the operation of munition plants.

The strikers and their sympathizers have entered upon a campaign of terrorism and lawlessness to hurry a decision favorable to their inordinate demands. Policemen have been shot down in cold blood; one recently as he sat at his typewriter in his office, by an assassin who fired through the window. A large number of big business houses in Sydney have been burned by the strikers in revenge because one of their leaders has been imprisoned.

The victory of the Labor Party at the polls has been followed by extreme legislation, the redoubling of taxes and restrictive measures generally, directed against the capitalistic and employing classes. One such law confiscates to the State all profits in excess of seven per cent of the earnings of merchants and manufacturers. A merchant who has suffered heavily states in recent correspondence that, "the vote for 'no conscription' was a vote for the conscription of wealth, pure and simple."

The government wages board has fixed the compensation of field laborers in the Queensland cane fields at fifteen shillings and six pence per eight-hour day, an equivalent of \$3.60 per day. Another government board with powers quite as plenipotentiary, has set the price the mills are to receive for their raw sugar at eighteen pounds or \$84.60 per ton. Other boards and commissions have decreed "laws," edicts and restrictions, so that the lot of the planters is by no means a happy one.

One result, it is said, will be that many thousands acres of cane will go unharvested and unground.

Strikers are everywhere the order of the day, and the land is full of roving "sun-downers," demanding high pay for little work, or to be employed on "government works" at hours and wages which they themselves would fix.

Sheep and cattle are very high in price and the squatters would have little to complain of were it not that their herds were decimated by the drought when the war broke out. Since that time the demands for wool, meat and hides have been so heavy that the stocks have been still further reduced. Wool prices are abnormal. The raising of poultry is falling off on account of the high price of grains although the millers complain that they can find no satisfactory outlet for bran and other mill-feed.

In the cities all theaters, moving picture shows, and places of amusement are closed, except for daylight performances, this because there is a shortage of fuel for operating the lighting plants. Yet horse racing, sports and competitions continue full blast. Altogether the outlook in the Antipodes is not a very brilliant one, and our correspondent doubts whether there will be improvement so long as Labor Party is in the ascendancy.

A Boost For Kona

TWO Italian scientists A. Montuori and R. Politzer, have recently investigated the effect of various stimulants as a means of protecting the body against cold. In the course of their experiments they have proved that neither alcohol nor tea has any appreciable effect on protecting the animal body against external cold. However coffee to which a small amount of alcohol had been added caused a favorable reaction, which they believe is due to control of the nervous system.

The chamber of commerce is to discuss Kuhio's bill to provide a measure of "home rule" to Hawaii, whereby the Governor is to be elected, if the bill becomes law. It is high time that the chamber did take the matter up for discussion, considering that Kuhio, through The Advertiser, announced the intent of this bill several weeks ago and has already presented it for the consideration of the house. No piece of legislation, with the exception of the Underwood Tariff Act, has been before congress so directly affecting this Territory as this home rule bill. With an elected Governor goes all the political patronage of the territorial departments, in four year gulps. "Do we want it, or do we not?" So far none has ever expressed either approval or disapproval of the Delegate's plan, made without consultation, so far as we know, with any representative body of citizens, political or otherwise. The election of the Governor may be the very finest thing to happen, but it ought to be discussed a bit in advance, if only for the sake of "home rule" consistency.

Judge Watson appears to be more inclined to have the facts than the theories in the matter of the Inter-Island finances. He is willing to let the auditors disagree amongst themselves, but desires his explanations from those who know what is back of all the figuring.

Doctor Raymond doesn't approve of anyone biting the hand that fed him, especially when it's his (the doctor's) hand.

What is America's Duty?

TWICE has the voice of America been raised feebly in protest against the deportation of Belgian civilians from their own land by the Germans, and twice has Germany gone ahead in blind disregard of Uncle Sam. The Americans of the Eastern States appear to be in earnest, however, in urging further action on the part of the state department in this matter and it may be that what the murder of Americans on the high seas could not rouse the government into doing, the enslavement of hundreds of thousands of Belgians may bring about.

It is not only that Belgian men and youths are being carried away into slavery and that Belgian girls are being dragged from their families for probably the worst fate that could befall anyone, but being left behind are old men, old women, the sick and the very young of the population, and these are probably being condemned to the slow death of starvation. The British have issued a most solemn warning to the neutral world that they must perforce discontinue the sending of relief supplies into Belgium if Belgium labor is to be used wholly for the assistance of Germany in the war. Horrible as the alternative is to contemplate, none can expect the British to draw from their own not too plentiful supplies to support the families of those who are working for the enemy. This warning of the British is published elsewhere in this issue.

The situation in Belgium is summarized by Collier's Weekly in its current issue, a summary with which Americans should familiarize themselves, in view of the possibility that this question may be a very live American question before the holidays have passed. Collier's says, in part:

The facts about Belgium and northern France are worth determining, partly because there are data enough to justify a sound conclusion, and because that conclusion is necessarily far-reaching; partly because 40,000 Belgians have lately been deported for work in Germany, and because it is now proposed to increase this number to 300,000. Such action is capable of involving an indefinite number of suffering, grief, and of injustice, especially if the expatriates are obliged to start their doleful journey without sufficient clothing or food. Thus it is that the question presents itself: Has the American people any clear duty? In any responsibility laid upon the United States government, or have we here only one more "foreign entanglement?" All this is a subject for sober and cautious examination. But in our calmness let us not forget that to those on the spot the Belgian deportations are not an abstraction. They are a fact which terrorizes an entire nation. Crowds of wives, mothers, and sisters gather at the railroad stations to see, often for the last time, their husbands, sons, and brothers; hysterical women have thrown themselves on the rails to prevent the departure of a slave train. Such persons of neutral nations as remain in Belgium do, in spite of the blunting of their senses by more than two years' lesser cruelties, cry out in indignation. Shall their indignation prove futile? And has any European government, in 1916 and in 1917, the right to enforce upon the citizens of invaded territories the alternatives of treason or slavery in a strange land?

The German policy of arresting subjects of Belgium without specific explanation, and shipping them to German destinations unknown, dated from 1915, as do the blood-stained deportations of Armenians by the Turks. This Three-Traitor policy was extended to northern France in April, 1916. Forced labor was, of course, already a commonplace of the German occupation, and had always included work in the most dangerous positions. But the proclamations posted at Lille ordered all persons over fourteen years of age to hold themselves in readiness for a forced evacuation at one hour and a half's notice. Victims of this proceeding showed considerable courage. They sang their national anthem as the crowded cattle cars in which they had been herded moved out of the railway stations. The work to which they were set when they reached Germany or points behind the firing line included mining and quarrying, the coal, iron, and steel industries, farming, roadwork, munitions making, trench digging, and, for the women, cooking and washing for the soldiers, and service as "officers' orderlies." In Lille, Roubaix, and Tourcoing, in the occupied portion of northern France, some 25,000 persons were wrenched from home. They were, in all cases, civilians. Yet many of the tasks at which they have been set are works which, by Article III of the Fourth Hague Convention (duly signed by Germany too), cannot be demanded even from prisoners of war. The young women sent into Germany from northern France range from sixteen to twenty years of age. What it has meant to place these young girls under the authority of a hostile soldiery is better imagined than elaborated.

It is only fair to Germany to note that the blanket pretext alleged in defense of her actions in Belgium and northern France is that "the attitude of England renders it increasingly difficult to feed the population." A more reasonable explanation of that difficulty has been found in the fact that Germans have stripped those populations of their raw materials; that their live stock has gone to supply the German army and German civilians; that their grain has been requisitioned; that their cities have been subjected to extortionate and (by the Hague Conventions) forbidden tax levies. Moreover, the deportation of Belgians is, it is declared, a flat violation of the pledge given to Cardinal Mercier by the German governor of Antwerp, to the effect that no Belgians would be sent out of their own country, a pledge confirmed by Field Marshal von der Goltz, late governor general. At first Belgians were expatriated only on the pretext that they were "out of work," and would be given suitable work to do in Germany. More recently the German authorities have dropped this pretense of utilizing only the unemployed; for the removal of Belgians from their own country to labor in Germany releases from industry an equal number of Germans—who can be sent to the trenches.

In the recent resignation of E. M. Watson from the supreme court bench and in the just announced resignation of C. E. Clemons from the federal bench, the judiciary of the Territory suffers a double loss. In both cases the ones to doff the ermine are men who were prominent at the bar before appointment and neither assumed his high office without an intimate knowledge of local law and local conditions. Each, also, had the confidence and the respect of the community. To fill Justice Watson's place, an attorney from the ranks of the local bar association will be selected, but it is probable that as a successor to Judge Clemons we will be given the presence of another deserving Democrat from the mainland.

BREVITIES

(From Wednesday Advertiser)
The regular meeting of the members of the chamber of commerce will be held this afternoon at two o'clock. A further amendment to the bylaws will be considered.

Jack, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert T. Torgley, of 1224 Fourteenth Avenue, Kaimuki, died yesterday a few hours after birth, interment being in the Nuanuu Cemetery.

Polani Lukela, onetime prison guard and well known in Honolulu, died on Monday at his late home, 2434 Liliha Street, and was buried yesterday afternoon in Kaimukia Cemetery, Rev. S. K. Kamalopili, of the Kaunakapili Church, officiating. Lukela was a married man and was born in Koolauloa, Oahu, fifty-seven years ago.

(From Thursday Advertiser)
With Rev. S. K. Kamalopili, of the Kaunakapili Church, officiating, Joseph Hooihiki and Miss Millie Apo were married last night, the witnesses being Joseph K. Kahapea and Mrs. Joe Nialau.

Daniel, the three-month-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Moniz, of 255 Auwahi Street, a native of Waipahu, this island, died on Tuesday and was buried yesterday in the Catholic cemetery, King Street.

In accordance with time-honored custom, Honolulu Lodge No. 616, B. P. O. E., will distribute Christmas presents to the children of the city. Elks who desire to assist may do so by turning over money, toys, candies and other articles of season cheer to "Mark" Hanna at the Elks Club before next Saturday.

Charged with conducting a house for immoral purposes, Daichi Inouye, Japanese, was released from custody yesterday when he filed a \$1000 bond with the federal immigration authorities. Tama Tanaka and Y. Sakai, who were arrested on the same charge, were released last week. They will be arraigned for hearing the first week in January.

A sixteen-year-old Chinese boy, charged with insulting women and being a general all-round nuisance about the Boys' Field in Liliha Street, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Whitney to one year at the Waiwale Industrial School. Another Chinese boy of the same age, charged with receiving stolen goods, had his case go over to next Saturday.

(From Friday Advertiser)
Appointment of C. Y. Wilmarth, now chief steward of the steamer Matsonia, to be manager of the Pleasonton Hotel was announced yesterday by E. G. Duisenberg.

At the recent meeting of the chamber of commerce appropriate resolutions were passed by that body to be forwarded to the widows of J. L. McLean and C. H. Brown, two members of the organization who recently died. The resolutions tell of the high regard in which the two members were held by the chamber and the loss to the community by their death.

GOVERNOR TAKES UP
MAKEE RAILWAY ROW

Matter Passed To Executive By
Utilities Commission

Governor Pinkham has at last taken hold of the ancient problem of the hauling of freight for homesteaders on Kauai over the Makee Sugar Company railroad.

On the Governor's request, the public utilities commission has passed up to the executive all the correspondence on the question concerning the freight rates charged by the company for the transportation of goods of certain merchants at Kapaa in the dispute as to whether the line is a common carrier or not.

The correspondence in the case covers all communications on the question between the public utilities commission, Theo. H. Davies & Co., the interstate commerce commission, Charles R. Forbes as superintendent of public works and chairman of the harbor commission. The public utilities commission also turned over to the Governor the transcript of all testimony before the commission on this question.

MISS-FIRE SAVES
LIFE OF DEPUTY

Bandit's Last Cartridge Fails To
Explode; Rickard Escapes

(Mail Special to The Advertiser)
HILO, December 18.—Only an act of providence saved the life of Deputy Sheriff W. J. Rickard, of Hamakua, in his duel with Maximo Bonadad, a week ago last Thursday, near Kalapa above Honokaa, during which Policeman Mike Octobre was killed and Bonadad later was found with a bullet through his heart from the revolver of the deputy sheriff.

When the body was found in its little trench, Bonadad's revolver was still in his hand. Four of the thirty-eight caliber cartridges were empty, while the fifth still held its bullet, but the hammer point had dented the cap, in spite of which the cartridge had failed to explode.

"This shows what a narrow escape I had," remarked Deputy Sheriff Rickard last week, as he pulled the cartridge out of his pocket and pointed to the dented cap. "If this cartridge had exploded it is probable it would have meant my death. In which case I would have been his fourth victim."

Before Bonadad could try to shoot again a bullet fired by Rickard had ended his murderous career.

"I'll keep this cartridge as a souvenir as long as I live," said Mr. Rickard.

PERSONALS

(From Wednesday Advertiser)
Miss Ruth Avers, an island girl, returned on the Wilhelmina yesterday to become a bride.

Robert Hind, scout-elect and rancher of Kona, was an arrival from the Coast yesterday.

John McCrosson, engineer and financier of the Islands, returned yesterday on the Wilhelmina.

Miss Ivy Little, of Honolulu, who has been on the mainland for several years, returned on yesterday's steamer.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Lyman, of New York, are visitors to the Islands, arriving on yesterday's vessel from the Coast.

Dr. and Mrs. L. A. Salade, of Philadelphia, are visiting tourists in the city, arriving on the Wilhelmina yesterday.

B. D. Baldwin, manager of the Makiki Plantation, and Mrs. Baldwin, arrived on the Wilhelmina yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. C. B. Reehr, of New York, arrived on the liner Wilhelmina yesterday for a two weeks' visit to the Islands.

Judge and Mrs. R. W. Stewart, of Salt Lake City, arrived on the liner Wilhelmina yesterday for a tour of the Islands.

Mrs. W. L. Stanley, wife of Attorney Stanley, of Honolulu, returned on the Wilhelmina yesterday from a visit to the Coast.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Kauia, of Fort, near School Street, became the parents of a son last Sunday. The youngster will be named Jacob.

Fred B. Damon, secretary of the Bank of Hawaii, was a returning passenger on the Wilhelmina yesterday. Mr. Damon accompanied him.

Mr. and Mrs. Manuel Cabral, of 1728 Kaunakapili Street, Kalihi, welcomed at their home last Sunday the arrival of a son, who has been named Manuel.

Miss Martha Newport, Miss Billy Fisher, Arthur Norbury and Miss Marion Gould, entertainers, arrived yesterday for a season on the Young Hotel roof garden.

Lieut. C. D. Daly, who was assigned as coach to the West Point football team, and who led it to victory in the Army-Navy game, was a returning passenger on the Wilhelmina yesterday.

With Rev. Felix H. Conway, pastor of the Seventh Day Adventist Church, officiating, Murray L. P. Brooks and Miss Lillian Edwards were married last Monday, the witnesses being Mrs. Felix Conway and Miss Bertha Loftstad.

Two representatives-elect were passengers on the Wilhelmina from San Francisco yesterday. They were Gerrit P. Wilder and Charles Marquis, the latter manager of the Office Supply Company. Their families accompanied them.

Henry K. Plemmer and Miss Lizzie P. Cox, of Wailuku, were married last night in this city by Rev. Samuel K. Kamalopili, assistant pastor of Kaunakapili Church, Palama. The witnesses were Mrs. Melvina Plemmer and Mrs. Deborah Sniffen.

John Hamilton, kaunakapili, formerly connected with the Laupahoehoe Sugar Company, and more recently a sanitary inspector for the board of health, also in North Hilo, Hawaii, left in the Ventura yesterday for San Francisco. Mr. Hamilton expects to be away at least a year.

J. Mahini Kanekua, veteran county clerk of Kauai, is in the city from the Garden Island, having been called here as a witness in the ejectment case of Mrs. Helen K. Kinney against the Oahu Sugar Company and others, which is now on trial before Judge Whitney.

Rev. Charles F. Dole, cousin of Judge Sanford D. Dole and father of James D. Dole, of the Hawaiian Pineapple Company, arrived yesterday on the Wilhelmina. Doctor Dole was pastor at Jamaica Plain, New York, for forty years. During his voyage he conducted Sunday morning services.

(From Thursday Advertiser)
A son was born last Monday to Mr. and Mrs. Peter Akim, of 906 Kalihii Street.

John Lycurgus of Hilo, dean of the Hawaiian Greek colony, is visiting in the city and expects to remain over the Christmas and New Year's holidays.

John Vieta, a student at St. Louis College, will leave tonight in the Wilhelmina for his home in Hawaii, where he will spend the Christmas vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. Manuel Souza, of 1767 Puuowaina Drive, Auwahi, became the parents of a daughter on December 12. She has been christened Elsie.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Hand, of 1645 Asylum Road, Kalihi, welcomed at their home on Tuesday the arrival of a daughter, who has been given the name of Evelyn Ethel.

Caesar Brito and Miss Clara Naki were married at the Catholic Mission on Tuesday by Rev. Father Maximin Alf, the witnesses being James H. Kananui and Anna Pedro.

John Drummond and Mrs. Tonnia Nelson were married on Saturday of last week by Rev. David C. Peters, pastor of the Christian Church, the witnesses being Mrs. Margaret Nelson and J. W. Nelson.

With Rev. John P. Erdman, in charge of the Hawaiian department of the Hawaiian Board of Missions, officiating, Thomas A. Arnott and Miss Della Stilt were married on Monday. The witnesses were Gertrude Stilt and Bernard M. Gier.

With Rev. Canon William Ault officiating, MacAlpine Riddell, of Kealia, Kauai, and Miss Sarah Ruth Avers, who arrived in the Wilhelmina on Tuesday from the mainland, were married Tuesday afternoon in St. Andrew's Cathedral. The witnesses were Miss Marie R. von Holt and Ronald K. von Holt.

Dr. J. S. B. Pratt, president of the territorial board of health, who has been in Maui the past few days on official business, will return in the Clau-line this morning from the Valley Island. Dr. Lawrence L. Patterson, head of the anti-tuberculosis bureau, and Prof. M. Benjamin Bairoa, of the pure food department, may also return this morning from Maui.

ALL QUARANTINE
RESTRICTIONS OFF
ORIENTAL VESSELS

Japan Cholera Cleared Up—
Korea Maru Comes In With
Clean Bill of Health

Dr. F. E. Trotter, chief quarantine officer of the port, announced yesterday that cholera practically has been cleared up in Japan, and there will be no longer any necessity for quarantining vessels coming from those ports. For the two weeks preceding December 3, quoted Dr. Trotter from his reports, there were two cases and two deaths from cholera in Yokohama. Kobe was clean.

This is Voyage No. 1 of the Korea Maru under the Japanese flag. She was purchased from the International Mercantile Marine, which obtained her in turn from the defunct Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The purchase price was two million dollars and another \$300,000 was spent in alterations. The vessel's cabin has been placed off the dining saloon, and made more convenient than formerly. Purser Kent W. Clark reports that upon the arrival of the vessel in San Francisco, small tables will replace the present arrangement in the dining saloon.

The Korea Maru is making up one day on her voyage across. Before leaving Japan her passengers petitioned the company to make up this time as the schedule of the vessel called for her arrival in San Francisco on Christmas Day. Orders were accordingly issued to Captain Ota to do the best he could to gain a day and this was already accomplished by the time she arrived here. She was scheduled to leave Honolulu for the Coast today. The speed capacity of the ship was not strained from Tokohara, but her time will be increased from a little over sixteen to seventeen and half knots between here and San Francisco.

Six Russian second class passengers walked off the vessel yesterday morning without the formality of reporting themselves to the immigration officers. They were two women and four children and the vessel's officers were instructed that it was up to them to produce the passengers or have the ship subject to a fine. The Russians were bound for Honolulu and took it that they had arrived. They were sighted about town occasionally taking in the sights and finally saved the day themselves by coming back to the ship to get their baggage.

Nine European and eight Japanese first class passengers left the Korea Maru here, but did a total of nine second class passengers and 298 in the Asiatic steerage. The latter included 148 Filipinos who were taken at once to the labor buildings of the planters associations. The steerage also included 137 Japanese and thirteen Chinese.

There was a total of 669 passengers on board upon her arrival, the balance going through to the Coast. Of the 106 Chinese steerage passengers going to the Coast twenty are to continue to Havana, Cuba, and the rest are destined for San Francisco.

Among the passengers leaving the vessel at Honolulu are five tourists of a party of eight who have been going over the missionary fields in the Orient under the direction of Dr. J. C. Worley. M. Sakai, another passenger is the chief of the radio division of the Japanese department of posts and communication. He will spend two weeks in inspecting local wireless stations. C. M. Reed of San Francisco, manager of the George Russell, Reed Co., printers and stationers supplies, is another local passenger whose wife will join him from San Francisco on the Wilhelmina today. They will stay in the islands ten days.

The Korea Maru discharged 1575 tons of freight on Pier 7 yesterday. Nine gangs were worked on the vessel as long as possible and excellent work was done in getting the local cargo out of her.

SASUKI LOW BIDDER
FOR NEW PIER SHED

Tenders for the construction of the proposed new shed on the end of Pier 6 were opened by the board of harbor commissioners at the meeting yesterday afternoon, and S. Sasuki was found to be by far the lowest bidder, his tender being to do the work for \$720 and complete it within thirty days. Daniel Cummins offered to build the shed for \$1980 in fifty days and Henry De Fries offered to do the work in twenty-five days for \$1034. Unfortunately for Sasuki, his bid was accompanied by a simple bank check as a guarantee, instead of by a certified check as the advertisement demanded. The board did not know whether his tender, therefore, was legal, and referred the matter to the chairman, who is to get an opinion from the attorney general. If the latter holds that the uncertified check does not fill the requirement, it will cost the Territory \$314, that being the difference between Sasuki's bid and the next lowest bid.

UNCONDITIONAL RELEASE
FOR MORDECAI BROWN

CHICAGO, December 4.—After playing thirteen years in the major leagues, Mordecai Brown, the veteran three-fingered pitcher of the Chicago National League Club, was given his unconditional release by President Charles H. Weeghman of the club tonight. President Weeghman offered to aid Brown in obtaining a berth as manager of a minor league club. Brown is 38 years old. He came to Chicago from the St. Louis Nationals in 1904.

RIVENBURGH LAUGHS
AT PLAN FOR PARK

Says Territory Has No Need For
Camp Site On the Garden
Island

Hawaii has no more need for a camping park on Kauai, on the upper Waimea ranges, than a monkey has for two tails, according to Bertram G. Rivenburgh, land commissioner, who, in company with Hydrographer G. K. Larsson and Superintendent of Forestry Judd, made a visit last week to the site of the proposed park, returning Sunday.

The land is now, Mr. Rivenburgh says, an arbitrary forest reserve, having been set aside as such by Senator Knudsen, of the Garden Island. It is in a wild and practically inaccessible country. The land is now held under leasehold, but part of it will revert to the Territory next year, and the remainder the year following.

When the land reverts to the Territory, it will form part of a forest reserve, Mr. Rivenburgh says. In fact, it is now practically such a reserve. It was set aside as such by the Knudsen, and no other use is being made of it. Therefore, says Rivenburgh, there is no necessity for setting it aside as a park. If Kauai people or people from Honolulu or other parts of the Territory, want to camp on the land, all they have to do is to get permission from the forestry board, which will be a mere formality.

There is now no good road to the land, says Rivenburgh. The Knudsen have maintained a sort of trail, but each winter this is washed out. However, says the land commissioner, if people want to go on the land and camp, there can be no particular objection. It is nothing the land department has anything to do with.

Rivenburgh said yesterday that if it developed that enough people want to go to the Waimea upper lands to camp to make it worth while, it was possible that the legislature of 1919 might be asked to appropriate about \$30,000 to build a permanent road up the mountain. But for the present he could see no need of any such action.

Rivenburgh rode over the mountain for two days, he said, and was half frozen most of the time. There is plenty of water there, he says, but to make it available, it will have to be diverted into other channels.

JUDGE COKE GIVEN
CRIMINAL CALENDAR

Circuit Jurists Agree On Assign-
ment of Work For Next
Year's Court Term

During the coming year Judge Coke will preside over all the criminal work of the local circuit court, relieving Judge Ashford of that burden.

The assignment of the work of the circuit among the three judges was agreed to yesterday morning and an order setting forth the details was made, signed and filed.

The assignment is as follows: Judge Ashford (first division)—The equity calendar, the law calendar, both jury and jury-waived cases, and the examination of applicants for licenses to practise law in the district courts of the Territory.

Judge Whitney (second division)—The probate calendar, special proceedings, such as habeas corpus, mandamus, quo warranto, prohibition, and certiorari; also, the hearing and disposition of the financial reports of testamentary trustees, and of trustees appointed by deed. In addition to all this, the calendar of the land court and the juvenile court have been assigned again to Judge Whitney by order of Chief Justice Robertson.

Judge Coke (third division)—The criminal and divorce calendars.

The order, which is signed by the three judges, provides "that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the transfer of cases for hearing and disposition from one division to another, as heretofore in vogue," and "that cases now pending, and partially heard or tried before the said judges respectively, shall be retained by them respectively for final disposition."

SETTLING ESTATE OF
ANDREW B. LINDSAY

(Mail Special to The Advertiser)
HILO, December 18.—The final accounts of the temporary administrator, of the estate of the late Andrew Bonar Lindsay were submitted to Judge C. K. Quinn in the fourth circuit court last Friday, and approved, and Andrew O. Henderson, the temporary administrator, was discharged, his bond canceled and his sureties dismissed. With this step forward in the settlement of the estate of the late Mr. Lindsay, whose home was at Honokaa before he went to London, where he died last July, Alexander Lindsay Jr., of Honolulu, takes charge under the will of his brother, as executor. The value of the estate is approximately \$200,000.

THE BEST COUGH MEDICINE.
Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the largest selling cough medicine in the world today because it does exactly what a cough medicine is supposed to do. It stops coughs and colds speedily and effectually. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.